

REMARKS

In view of the above amendments and the following remarks, reconsideration is requested.

In item 2 on page 2 of the Office Action, Fig. 6(b) was objected to for including incorrect labels. The Examiner correctly pointed out that the labels δH , δs , δv should be ΔH , Δs , Δv . This change is also applicable to Figs. 6(a) and 6(c). Therefore, corrected Figs. 6(a) – 6(c) are filed herewith to change δH , δs , δv to the correct ΔH , Δs , Δv .

Minor editorial amendments have been made to the specification. No new matter has been added.

In item 3 of the Office Action, the Examiner correctly pointed out that the definition of k_{ALL} in formula 5 is incorrect according to formulas 6-8. Therefore, formula 5 has been corrected to delete “1 –” from the formula.

The Examiner also pointed out that the definitions of variables in formulas 18-21 are not set forth in the specification. However, these variables would be understood by a person having ordinary skill in the art. Specifically, the variable M in formula 18 is a 3*3 matrix for transforming a color in the RGB color space into a color in the CIE-XYZ color space. The variable γ is a coefficient of a tone curve determining the relationship between levels of a display device and light intensity emitted thereby. The vector (X_o, Y_o, Z_o) indicates white in the CIE-XYZ color space. With respect to (L^*, a^*, b^*) , paragraph [0226] has been amended to correctly refer to this vector.

In item 5, claims 1, 14, 17, and 27 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by Yamashita (US 5,384,601). This rejection is traversed and is inapplicable to claims 1, 14, 17, and 27 as amended for the following reasons.

Each of claims 1, 14, 17, and 27 includes recitations directed to adjusting specific color terms. Yamashita does not disclose or suggest such a feature.

Yamashita merely teaches subdividing the inputted signal (L^* , u^* , v^*) into pre-selected (specific color) terms ($w^*(L_g^*, u_0^*, v_0^*)$) and non-pre-selected (total color) terms ($((1-w)^*(L^*, u^*, v^*))$). See column 5, lines 50-67, column 6, lines 1-27, and formulas (1a) and (1b) of Yamashita. That is, $L_c^* = (1-w)*L + w*L_g^*$, $u_c^* = (1-w)*u^* + w*u_0^*$, $v_c^* = (1-w)*v + w*v_0^*$

Yamashita further teaches that the characteristics of this change include: (a) no change occurs when the input equals the reference chromaticity value; and (b) there is no change in input colors outside the set area (column 10, lines 9-13). Therefore, it is apparent that Yamashita does not disclose adjusting the non-pre-selected (specific color) terms. If the specific color terms are adjusted, then (a) and (b) above do not hold true. In other words, according to Yamashita, adjustment with respect to the pre-selected (specific color) terms and adjustment with respect to the non-pre-selected (total color) terms are never duplicated. Therefore, Yamashita never takes into account the subject matter of the present invention into account, e.g., as discussed in paragraphs [0018] – [0024] of the present application, and thus does not disclose or suggest adjusting the non-pre-selected (specific color) terms as recited in claims 1, 14, 17, and 27.

Moreover, each of claims 1, 14, 17, and 27 as amended include recitations directed to multiplying a total color-adjusting vector by a coefficient to generate the data of the result vector of the total color adjustment. Yamashita does not disclose or suggest such a feature.

Because of the above distinctions, claims 1, 14, 27, and 27 are not anticipated by Yamashita.

In view of the above, it is submitted that claims 1-27 are allowable over the prior art of record, and that the present application is in condition for allowance. The Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned by telephone to resolve any remaining issues.

Respectfully submitted,

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